

The macdonald Journal

AUGUST 1972



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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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Journal Jottings

Dr. Stuart Hill, in his role as research
adviser to STOP, addressed the
recent Q.W.I. Convention. He
included his talk with a quote from
Wendell Berry "... the world must
live in men's minds if men are to
continue to live in the world."

These few words have been running
through my mind as I have been
working on the two-part article on
water pollution by Graduate Student
Alan Journet. Part 1, which was
published in last month's Journal,
dealt with the causes and problems
of water pollution; this month's
article deals with actual and possible
solutions to the problem. When
discussing the possible solutions,

the writer, I'm afraid, is not overly
optimistic in his predictions, and
I must admit that I partly share in
his pessimism. But only partly.

Perhaps I'm looking at man through
rose-coloured glasses, but, as I
see it, man is becoming increasingly
aware of the frightening reality
that his life on this earth cannot be
taken for granted as a God-given
right — at the expense of all other
living things. This right belongs to
all living matter and only by respect
for all life today can there be hope
for any life tomorrow.

Nature without man's help (and
before man's hindrance) has
achieved a balance between life
and death. Man is now realizing that
it is not his prerogative to tip
the scales.

Hazel M. Clarke.

Several weeks ago I had the opportunity to attend the 1972 Agricultural Institute of Canada National Convention in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The major theme of the convention was "the consumer and Canadian agriculture", and consequently, most of the discussions and papers centred around the production and consumption of food.

While the production of food is the cornerstone of Canadian agriculture, it seems that too many of us associated with the agricultural industry continue to equate agriculture solely with the production, processing, and marketing of food. A glance through almost any of the farming magazines or professional agricultural journals will substantiate this claim as the majority of their articles discuss new or improved developments in food production, processing, or marketing. This is only to be expected since it is food that generates the income for the agricultural industry.

However, there are other aspects of agriculture that have seldom received the same attention by the farming industry as has food production. Here we can think of some of the contributions that farming makes to our society other than food production, such as providing open space and recreation opportunities for people in urban areas, contributing to environmental quality through such efforts as soil and water conservation, and providing the type of rural living

environment which more and more people are seeking. These are some of the contributions agriculture has been making to society out of which it has not received sufficient recognition or attention. The reason is primarily that these are the types of contributions which, unlike food production, have not generated much income for the farming industry.

With all the problems and frustrations farmers are currently facing from the cost-price squeeze in food production, perhaps these other contributions to society are resources which many farmers could cash in on in much the same manner as they do with soil and plant resources. There would seem to be considerable potential for supplementing and increasing farm income from these now non-income producing resources of the rural community.

For example, one aspect of rural living that farm families have begun utilizing to increase their incomes is the concept of a family farm vacation wherein a farm family hosts another family for pay in much the same manner as a private resort would. Another example would be a group of farmers forming an association and leasing their land to others for exclusive hunting, fishing or other recreation privileges.

These are just two examples of how farmers could perhaps take advantage of land resources which are too hilly, wooded, or rocky for agricultural uses but which would be ideal for recreation use. These are types of rural resources that are currently unused but which could be converted into an income-producing enterprise which many urban people seem willing and able to pay for.

This does not mean that such activities would be the sole solution to the farmer's financial problems. Rather they should be viewed upon as means of supplementing present farm income from food production by making more efficient use of some of the unused resources in the rural community. When these types of resources begin to generate farm income, perhaps they too will become recognized as a legitimate and important farm crop that may be harvested as is done with the present food crops.

Gordon Bachman

WATER POLLUTION: THE EFFLUENCE OF AFFLUENCE

The traditional approach to conservation and environmental protection has been to regard all natural resources as fair game for industrial and municipal exploitation and development. Belief in the superiority of man over nature has precluded any other conclusion. We have only to examine the business section of the daily newspaper to realise that the dominant industrial attitude is to regard the environment, in this case water, as a supplier of resources or energy and a depository for unwanted waste. Even the provincial government, while admitting environmental concern, allows only that environmental considerations may cause minor modifications to the development plans for the James Bay project. Arguments founded on environmental questions, regardless of merit, cannot alter the basic assumption that exploitation of the environment for energy carries more weight than all other considerations. Such a belief, if pursued to its logical conclusion, would permit death of lakes and rivers, providing only, of course, that water purification process efficient to meet the needs of man has been developed.

Though there is considerable doubt at such a direction would be successful for very long before being overtaken by catastrophe, in terms of concrete action and public acceptance of the consequences of living the problem, our present position is not far off that road. Recent developments in environmental pollution have increased and made such a position no longer acceptable. Experience with such environmental killers as DDT speaks frequently of the consequence of

disregarding environmental protection.

When first introduced DDT was labelled as an antidote to cure all the insect problems of the world. It is now present, in dangerous amounts, in all the oceans of the world, in the minute organisms producing our oxygen, in most animals and, therefore, in much of the food we eat, and even in our own bodies. Fortunately, however, we are a little better acquainted with the possible problems caused by excessive water pollution than we were with the hazards of DDT when it was first being used throughout the world. Even though the dimensions of the potential problems could prove greater than we can visualise today, it is possible to speculate on the kinds of problems likely to occur. Such signs as the destruction of recreation areas and fresh-water fisheries; changes in fresh-water fish populations; Atlantic clam and oyster bed removal due to the danger of typhoid epidemic from their consumption, and the banning of consumption of contaminated fish all warn us of the future.

One danger concerns the ever-increasing water requirement of man. With the continuing growth in population and industrialisation, it will become necessary to re-use the water many times. When this occurs, we will have to ensure the removal of all artificially added contaminants at the end of each passage through the cycle. Without such a scheme, there will be a gradual increase in the concentration of the contaminants finally to a level where there may be a direct danger to human health. The beginnings

of the danger can be seen in the repeated use made by many towns of the waters of the same river. Few if any of the towns return clean water to the source.

That the survival of organisms depends, among other things, on a reasonably stable set of relationships with both the environment and other species present is a well-known ecological principle. Man, himself, is not immune from this principle. A hypothetical, if somewhat extreme, example will serve to demonstrate how important these relationships may be in respect to water pollution. A species, X, can cause economic damage to agricultural crops. It is controlled, however, by species Y which eats it in great numbers. Species Z, also a favourite food of Y, is dependent on water as a provider of its food. The water becomes contaminated with large amounts of a poisonous chemical. In eating large numbers of Z, Y accumulates lethal concentrations of the poison. Subsequently Y dies out and there is no control on X, which consequently becomes an economic problem. In order to control this new pest, large amounts of pesticide are spread liberally over the area. This eliminates the pest, but also many other species which act as controls on other pests. The spray program has to be increased to counteract the removal of beneficial species. Eventually all organisms, both harmful and beneficial, are removed rendering the land useless for agriculture.

There are many alternative routes resulting in environmental damage bearing directly on human activities.

Given sufficient time to allow the slow processes of waterway cleaning and then organism recolonisation to occur, many of the transformations are reversible. Others, meanwhile, are totally irreversible within the bounds of present technological and economic constraints. The more contamination is allowed before a decision to clean up is made, the more problems will have become irreversible, while others will be more difficult and take longer to solve.

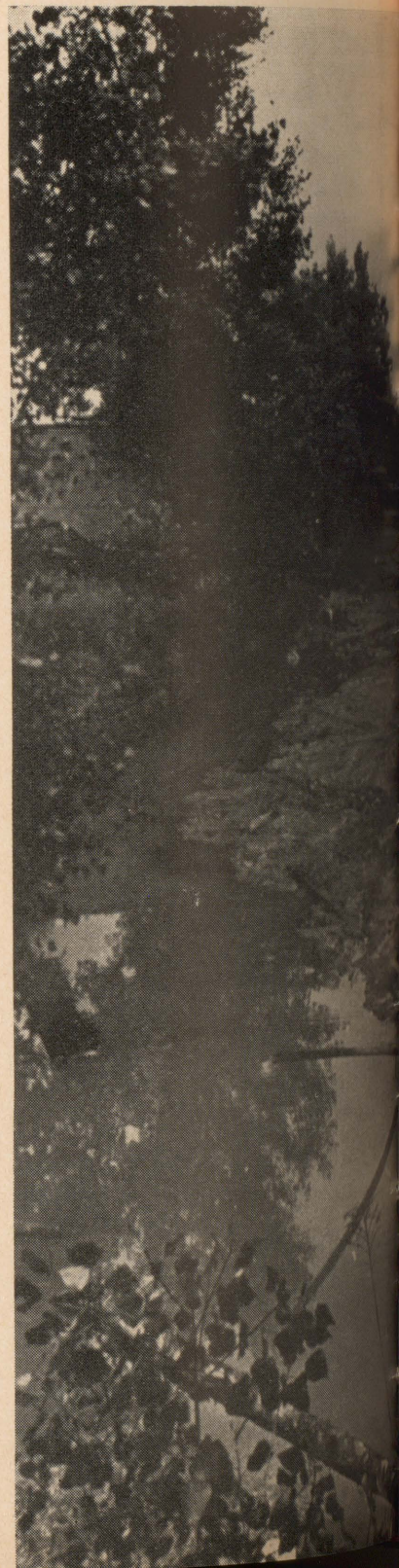
A good target for waste treatment and purification projects would seem logically to be the maintaining of water standards sufficient to prevent endangering the aquatic life present. In this way we can use the highly sensitive aquatic organisms as indicators to ensure our protection from inferior treatment processes and the concomitant problems associated with inadequate waste treatment. Though the problem is clearly a major one, the technology to solve most of the potential dangers is already available.

Water purification plants, which transform raw water from lakes and rivers into drinking water, generally utilise processes which are designed simply to remove the lumps and kill bacteria. Poisonous chemicals, pesticides, and viruses are unaffected. Techniques for completely purifying raw water are available but are extremely expensive. A more realistic approach is to attack the problem before it reaches the river by removing the wastes either at the site of production or in waste treatment plants.

Of the several municipal waste treatment processes available, the least effective is the most commonly found in operation. It is also the cheapest. This is the primary treatment process which removes, by sedimentation, flocculation and flotation, a mere 60 per cent of the suspended solids including 35 per cent of the organic BOD, and incidentally, up to 95 per cent of the coliforms. There is, however, no removal of chemicals and poisons in solution, and little change in the major nutrient content of the treated waste.

Primary and secondary treatment together cost two or three times as much as primary alone. The additional technique consists of an artificially promoted biological organic decomposition process within the treatment plant. Dependent on bacterial action and abundant oxygen in exactly the same way as the natural organic decomposition process, the result of the secondary treatment is the elimination of 90 per cent of both the suspended solids and the BOD. There is no significant reduction in the total nutrient content and, therefore, no control of eutrophication. There is also no effect on the chemical or poison content of the wastes though the bacteria themselves are sensitive to such substances. Poisons in waste water may actually stop the secondary treatment process completely.

There are several other treatment processes available which are grouped collectively under the heading tertiary treatments. Of these the most important are those which remove chemicals



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and nutrients. With the addition of chlorination to kill bacteria, this entire process can produce water pure enough for direct consumption. A treatment plant with primary, secondary and tertiary processes is an expensive proposition.

Another approach, more expensive though far superior from an environmental standpoint, would involve the removal and reclamation of chemicals and the return of organic matter to the agricultural land as fertilizer. This is true re-cycling. Though there are developments moving along these lines, they are still in the early stages. Waiting until they are perfected could be dangerous.

It is clearly unacceptable for a city such as Montreal, pumping over 300 million gallons of wastes a day into adjacent waters, to remain content with a sewage treatment project which, though better than nothing, is almost totally described by that phase. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the population is expected to triple within 20 years of completion of the treatment plant. By that time the situation will be worse than it is now.

Clearly, all that is absent is the will to utilise the available technology. It is important, therefore, to find both a way in which this technology can be put into effect, and who should be responsible for ensuring that this is done.

Although some industries are showing signs of concern, there is strong evidence to indicate that reliance on industrial self-policing would be fatal. A spokesman for

the steel corporations situated along the banks of the open sewer known as the Mahoning River in Ohio suggested that it was unnecessary to clean the river. His case was argued on the basis that as the steel industries own all the land on that stretch of the river they would not allow fishing anyway. Meanwhile, spokesmen for the detergent industry, giving evidence before a U.S. Congressional Committee, suggested that there is no need to reduce the phosphate level of detergent because, although this is a major contributor to eutrophication, it is not the only cause.

Local governments are not without some responsibility for inaction. It was apparent that the Montreal Urban Community felt in need of an order from the Quebec Water Board before it was prepared to approve even the minimum treatment project. It is distressing to witness the fact that a major city has priorities which put prestige items, such as Olympic Games, above necessary projects that would benefit all residents.

Clearly industrial and local political leaders are not yet prepared to assume a responsibility which is rightfully theirs. By reason of default, therefore, provincial and federal governments are forced to assume the responsibility.

At present, however, water pollution control authority and legislation appear to be in a state of some confusion. Though the prime responsibility falls on the provinces there are nine federal departments involved in some aspect of water management. In addition there are at least nine

Below: The effect of underwater sewage outlets can be clearly seen in aerial views of a lake.
Right: If all sewage outlets were as visible as this, maybe something would be done.

federal acts legislating on some area of water pollution control. The main pieces of federal legislation are the 1970 amendment to the Fisheries Act prohibiting "the deposit of any wastes of any type in any water frequented by fish", and the Canada Waters Act of 1970 developing federal-provincial water quality programs under the provisions of which municipalities and industries may be forced to treat their wastes. Contravention

of either act can result in fines of \$5,000 a day.

Provincial governments have authority for setting, and testing for compliance with, water quality and effluent standards, approving and ordering the construction of treatment plants, and permitting and licensing polluters. Fines for contravention of these regulations generally range between \$100 and \$500, though occasionally they may be as high as \$5,000. The

situation in Quebec is not atypical for provinces in Canada.

The authorities in Quebec are the Public Health Department, having responsibility for maintaining health standards, and the Water Board which sets standards and enforces anti-pollution programs. It is this authority which has set the minimum standards of primary treatment for wastes entering the St. Lawrence directly, and secondary treatment for wastes





possible to ensure that the spirit and letter of such legislation will be enforced.

At present the "maximum permissible limits" for various substances, rather than the proposed long term objectives, are used as the working figure. Such an approach may be satisfactory for maintaining standards adequate to meet the requirements of human consumption, though even this is doubtful. It is not satisfactory, however, if the aim is to be protection of aquatic life.

At present the pollution of Canadian waterways is illegal. Though many polluters are known, there have been distressingly few cases brought into court. In mid 1970 the Quebec Water Board handed to the Justice Department files on 21 known pulp and paper mill polluters. As of November 1971 none had appeared to face the charge.

Though many of the officials working in government departments are genuinely concerned about finding solutions to the problem of environmental protection, they lack the tools to do the job. There is not a sufficient commitment on the part of government to allow the provision of enough money.

Clearly it is necessary for all sectors of the community, the public, industry and government, to become more dedicated to finding solutions and to accept the economic restrictions that such solutions will impose.

The reason for federal inaction on the issue of selling Canadian resources to the U.S. and

entering tributaries. These standards are not rigidly enforced, are clearly insufficient to meet the goal of effective anti-pollution legislation and do not indicate a real commitment to environmental protection. This lack of commitment is underlined by the presence of a Minister responsible for the Environment who has no Department and a budget of only \$12 million.

Unfortunately, the major concern shown by these authorities for water quality standards is in the area of maintaining standards sufficient simply to meet the direct human needs, particularly in relation to drinking water.

There are, however, government recommendations concerning standards necessary for water recreation purposes and the federal government is formulating more restrictive standards necessary for the protection of aquatic life. Effluent standards applicable to certain industries are also being developed by the federal government. These recommendations, significantly, bear considerable resemblance to those

developed in 1968 by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Though going a long way toward meeting the requirements of an effective anti-pollution program, these recommendations, developed four years ago, have not yet been put into effect in the U.S.

In addition to these recommendations, it would be useful, if not necessary, to add a program of water surveys throughout Canada. This would enable water standards to reflect the variations between the natural quality of waterways. At present water surveys are too infrequent and inadequate to provide an accurate picture of water contamination. Complete and frequent surveys would trigger action that could prevent deterioration of conditions to the state which permits disease outbreaks and aquatic destruction to occur.

This situation reflects a major problem. Though there are prospects for developing water quality standards and controls that could be effective, it is not

exploitation of resources by industry is that the Canadian people are not yet ready to take a large drop in the Gross National Product, and hence the standard of living, simply to conserve resources for future generations. The nation is unable to plan further ahead than tomorrow, a fact well reflected in governmental ambivalence in the area of environmental protection and conservation.

But it has been estimated that world resources are only capable of supporting a permanent population on this planet of 500-600 million people (little over twice the population of the U.S.) at the standard of living enjoyed by North Americans. It seems unlikely, at this time, that western peoples are prepared to act on the conclusions to which such a calculation inevitably leads us. One study indicates that a global per capita average income of approximately \$1,800 is the maximum permissible. Clearly, in order to conserve resources for future generations it is necessary to cut either our standard of living, or the world population. Unless we are willing to accept a tremendous cut in our North American standard of living in order to protect our own resources, it is improbable that we could ever do the same to protect the resources of other nations.

At present, North Americans, at eight per cent of the world population, are using approximately 40 per cent of the global supply of non-renewable resources. All the talk about environmental

protection and the importance of population control cannot be taken seriously by under-developed nations unless the industrial nations, espousing such notions, are themselves prepared to act. Without a lead from industrialised nations, the developing countries, whose populations are mostly incapable of appreciating how man's actions can so drastically alter the environment, and which do not appreciate that "the quality of life" is a trade off against economic growth, will continue to regard talk about environmental problems as irrelevant and a means of cheating them out of their share of the resources.

It is clear that the demand for protecting the aquatic life of our waterways, like the demands for environmental protection and conservation everywhere, is not an idle whim. It is a simple demand that the rights of people throughout the world for survival be respected and honoured above considerations of G.N.P.

Good sense requires that we promote a significant re-ordering of priorities in the industrialised world in order to protect ourselves from environmental catastrophe and the consequences of a growing realisation, on the part of developing countries, that we are living off the fat of their lands and are unable to tighten our belts.

Though the prospects for enacting sound anti-pollution legislation may appear good, the contradictory habit of present governments for proclaiming the ideals of environmental protection in the same breath as economic growth, do not augur well. Such an approach can only lead to

disregarding one ideal or the other. Historical perspective suggests the one most likely to suffer. Meanwhile, the prospect of individual citizens and producers undergoing the economic hardships of an environmentalist existence, amid present affluence and in sufficient numbers to influence the major polluters, seems improbable. Nevertheless, one approach or the other has to succeed. An over-simplified triangle of influence, with government, industry and the public at the angles, might serve to demonstrate the problem. The environmentalist has to penetrate the triangle and move it in the direction of greater concern and consideration for environmental protection and conservation. The approach will depend on one's concept of the strength of the influence each sector has on the others. It is significant, however, that a survey carried out recently indicated that about half of the people active in the environmental movement feel that existing social and political structures are incapable of responding adequately to the requirements of the environmental and conservation movement (National History Magazine, 1970).

Clearly, it is necessary for each of us to fully understand the basic principles and the dimensions of the problem. We must then commit ourselves both to accepting the consequences of changing the present emphasis on economic development to an emphasis on the quality of life with long term planning for future generations.

Mr. Alan Journet,
Graduate Student,
Department of Entomology.

I Liked It When I Bought It

And not now? Why? Is it the colour? The style? The fit?

Watch a wise woman select a dress. She goes to the size 12 (her size) rack. Hanging there are dresses of pink and blue, of purple and orange and gold on green, an explosion of colour. There are fabrics with quaint, delicate sprigs of blossom; with great blobs of fantastic plant growth; with crazy abstracts glowing with colour; with prim stripes or the ubiquitous polka dots. Something of any figure, any personal colouring, any personality! Our shopper runs her eye along the rack to a jigsaw puzzle of purple, orange, blue and gold. Those are her colours, she feels comfortably at home in them. That meagre, stripped-down design is hers, too. The sleeves are right, the collar is right. This may be the dress.

Into the fitting room to try it? Yes! She glows in it. Her sun-brown skin, her dark, shining hair dominate the colour. The dress accents her and her personality to the total effect of careless elegance she likes to achieve.

Now she examines every view — front, back, sides, with a cold, critical eye. Again yes! She sits on the cubicle bench. She is comfortable. The dress retains its smooth line, no straining of fabric over the thigh, nor thick bunching of fabric over the lap.

But this is a cubicle. What will the effect be from a distance, which is the way it will be seen by her friends? So out into the store to walk up to the general mirror. The dress walks well; the image is gratifying.

Now for details not analyzed before. Back to the fitting room for a particular scrutiny. Does the fabric design centre in the front, the back and the sleeve? Are there cheap ornaments which can be removed or replaced? Is the skirt just a trifle tight across the hip? Is there a bunched fold of fabric at the dart end? Is the hem straight? Is there an unlovely droop of cloth at the back armscye? Is the neck cut so high it chokes? Does the front dart end above the bust line? And now the decision questions. Can these faults be corrected? Is the seam allowance wide enough to allow adjustments? Have the darts been pared to the irreducible? Do construction-marker slashes slit the seam allowance to the stitching line? Then a quick review of the adjustments to be made and how they can be made and our shopper is ready to buy the dress.

Such faults may seem minor. They may not even be recognized in a casual glance, but they detract from the total look. They are the mark of a second-rate garment.

Our shopper takes her dress home, where, like a doctor she observes the symptoms, diagnoses the causes, and effects the cure. Here are some of her secrets, for curing skirt ailments. (A future article will deal with other problems.)

The waist tape for fitting skirts

Our lady has made herself a waist tape for fitting skirts — a time-saving, frustration-saving bit of equipment. She measured her waistline, then cut a length of

inch-wide white grosgrain ribbon two inches longer. She drew lines across the ribbon, one inch from either end, using a ball point pen. These are the centre front points of the band. Halfway between she marked the centre back. Now, for the average person the waistline from side seam to side seam is one inch longer in the front than in the back. This is because there is hard bone in the back, soft internal organs that must contract or expand in front. To find the side seam points then, she subtracted one inch from the total waistline and divided this number by four. The answer gave the length from centre back to each side seam. She pressed under the right tab end which would be taped over the left tab when the skirt was pinned. So easy to fit a skirt oriented on such a waist tape.

By the way, the woman had three. One opened at the centre front, one at the left side seam, and one at the back to match the closing of the skirt.

Wrinkles from below the waistband

This skirt is too tight. Even the narrowest skirt should have at least one inch ease — it should pass the pinch test. Between thumb and forefinger pinch two folds of cloth along each side seam. Each should be at least a quarter of an inch wide.

The obvious correction is to widen the skirt, but widen with finesse. If the waist is correct, slant the seam out gradually from waist to the widest hip circumference and from there keep it parallel to the original

seam. Yes, the hem will have to be ripped. If it is possible, baste before ripping the original seam. Saves work.

If the waistband is also too tight (and the waistband should be one inch longer than the personal measurement), decide first how much wider the hip should be. If the zipper is unfastened it will gape by the extra width required, an easy way of deciding. Now baste the seam at this distance from the original from top to bottom. Shape it to the waist by removing half the excess from the seams, half by widening the darts at the waistline, but keeping them the original length. Thus the balance of the skirt is maintained.

If the skirt is too big, the exact opposite treatment is indicated.

The waist of the skirt is too big.

Check the length of the skirt waist by the waist tape. As before, widen the darts and slant in the side seams from hip to waist. Do not take out the excess from the side seams only; the darts would be pulled out of their perpendicular position.

Hem uneven, too short in front.

Don't mark a new line with a hem marker and re-hem. An uneven hem is seldom poor workmanship or a stretching of the fabric. More often it is due to a fundamental fitting fault. In this case, put on the skirt and examine it. Does it balance — are all seam lines perpendicular to the floor, fabric from all views hanging straight down, except, of course, in flared skirts which should flare evenly? Or do the side

seams swing forward? Does the skirt stand out in front, but hug the body at the back? Then examine the posture. Is the spine bent like a bow, buttocks flat and forward, but abdomen rounded? Posture exercises are indicated, for health as well as beauty. To correct the fit, pin the skirt to the waist tape, raising the waistline until the skirt falls straight, the seams hang perpendicular and the hem is straight. Here a hem marker is a help, not to mark a line but as a guide. Set it at the correct skirt level, then move it around as the waistline is pinned. The circumference fit must also be changed, adjusting the side seams and darts.

Hem uneven, too short at the back

Posture here is over-erect with the "derriere" pushed back, or maybe the "derriere" is just plainly larger than normal. The previous procedure is used for correction.

Skirt hem uneven, shorter at sides

Most obvious in full gathered or all round pleated skirts. A large hip bone or a roll of adipose tissue lifts the skirt at the sides. The fabric flares out here but hangs flat front and back. On with the waist tape, pin to set the hem parallel to the floor, balance the skirt and adjust the circumference fit. If the skirt is straight narrow or gored, curving out the side seams from waist to hip will give greater length as well as width over the problem area.

Fold of fabric at end of skirt dart

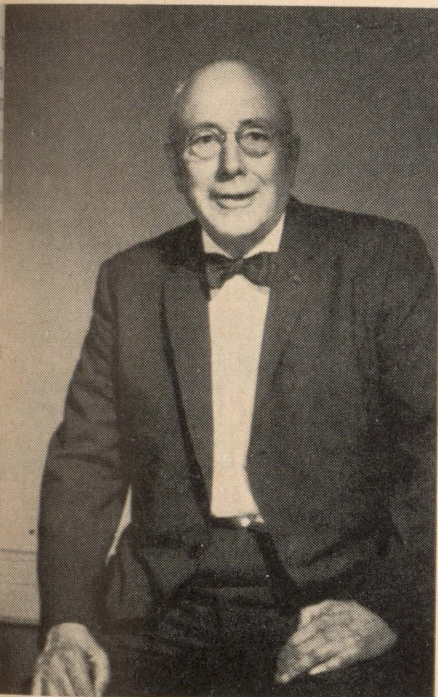
This skirt is actually too wide. A dart is used to draw in the fabric to fit it to a narrower area of the body. Here, too much fabric has been drawn in and the extra hangs in an ugly, useless fold. Rip the dart and pin to the waist tape, smoothing the fabric toward the side seam along the hip circumference until it fits easily. Keep the hem line parallel to the floor. Now smooth the fabric up from hip to waist on a line just in front of the hip bone. Adjust the pins if necessary. Set the loose material to the centre of this pin into the new dart. Smooth the fabric to the side of the pin into the new side seam. In a one-piece dress, adjust the dart below the waistline only. Any change at the waistline would change the fit of the bodice.

Pleats flare out

The skirt may be too tight. The pleat folds strain along the seam which holds them but separate when freed.

The pleat may not be well-set. In this case, rip the pleat fold stitching and the seam across the pleat at the waistline. Pull the skirt over an ironing board and smooth the pleat into position, the folds on their correct line, the fabric without distortion. Pin. Cross mark the pleat at intervals using a basting thread. At the waist, the under section of the pleat will probably protrude beyond the skirt. Cut these even with the seam allowance of the skirt waist. The under folds may also protrude at the hem line. Mark a corrected

(Continued on page 12)



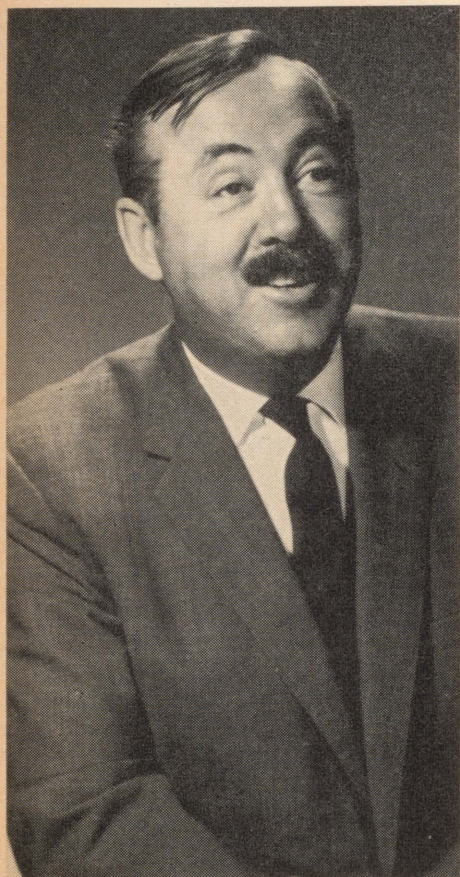
Dr. E. A. Lods

Dr. Emile A. Lods, former Professor of Agronomy in the Faculty of Agriculture, Macdonald College of McGill University, died on Friday, 7th of July 1972. At the time of his death he was living in the Griffith-McConnell Home in Montreal West.

Professor Lods was born in Montreal in November 1888. His early education was in New Brunswick and in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. He was a member of the second (1912) graduating class from Macdonald College of McGill University. He served for a short time as an agriculturalist with the German Potash Syndicate, later as a Macdonald College Demonstrator in Cowansville, Quebec; then served as a lieutenant with the First Canadian Tank Battalion; and finally took charge of the cereal crop breeding at Macdonald College in 1920. The results of his efforts in cereal crop breeding, particularly in oats and in barley, culminated in the release of the Montcalm barley variety, an outstanding variety with exceptional malting qualities. The contribution that Montcalm made to Canadian agriculture was recognized in 1953 when he was presented with a testimonial from barley growers and members of the barley industry of Canada, including some 23 grain companies, seed growers' associations, etc. In the testimonial they stated, "Montcalm has done more to stabilize barley production in Canada than any other single variety."

In 1920, Dr. Lods initiated, with the cooperation of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Seed Farm, which began at Ste-Rosalie, Quebec, in 1920, was transferred to Macdonald College in 1931, and which served the farmers of Quebec for some 52 years, of which 39 of these were under the direction of Professor Lods. He was active in many Quebec Agricultural Committees, such as the Quebec Seed Board, on which he served as Chairman; the Committee on Field Crop Diseases; the Committee on Fertilizer Studies; while on a national basis he was active in the Barley Improvement Institute and the Associate Committee on Grain Research. Professor Lods served as President of La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Québec, 1945-47, President of the Quebec Seed Board, 1954-61, and President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, 1956-59. He was made a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada in 1947, was awarded an Honorary D.Sc. by the University of Montreal in 1949, and received the Ordre du Mérite Agronomique in 1954. Professor Lods retired from full-time teaching at Macdonald in 1954, but continued for another five years as Director of the Seed Farm.

Dr. Lods was predeceased by his wife, Jean MacLeod, who died in 1940. He is survived by one daughter, Margo, of Toronto.



Prof. Howard A. Steppler

Prof. H. A. Steppler of the Agronomy Department of Macdonald College has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical.

The Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) is one of the four international agriculture institutes in the world. The others are: CIMMYT, the Wheat and Maize Institute in Mexico where Dr. Borlaug produced the wheat of the green revolution; IRRI, the Rice Research Institute in the Philippines where the famous IR 8 also of Green Revolution fame was produced; and IITA, a new tropical

Agriculture Institute in Nigeria. CIAT was formed in 1967 with the objective of improving the agriculture of the lowland tropics, particularly of Latin America. The research program deals with animal husbandry — beef and swine — corn improvement, rice improvement, cassava improvement, food legumes and studies of agricultural systems. The rice program has already released a new cultivar CICA 4 which has a 70 per cent yield increase over the current cultivar, while the swine program has begun to establish feeding systems using feeds such as bananas and cassava as energy feeds.

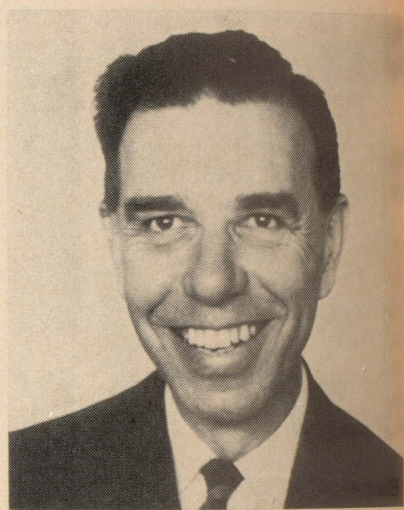
The cassava program has assembled a collection of upwards of 3,000 ecotypes which are currently being examined for yield, disease resistance and protein level. The Centre, which is located at Cali in Colombia, has a research staff of some 30 scientists and a research station of approximately 1,300 acres. One of the very important parts of the CIAT program, and in fact for all the institutes, is the training program which provides on-the-job training in the various programs for personnel of the less developed countries. In 1972, 82 persons from 15 countries were enrolled in such programs.

(Continued from page 10)

line. From here on, ordinary garment construction.

A stay stitching on the inner fold of a pleat to make this line very slightly shorter helps to hold the pleat neatly.

Patterns at the hem of a straight skirt



Prof. W. E. Sackston

Prof. and Mrs. W. E. Sackston have left for a two-year assignment in Spain. Prof. Sackston, who is with the Department of Plant Pathology at Macdonald College, will be Research Coordinator at the National Research Centre for Plant Oils being established at Córdoba by the Government of Spain, with a loan from the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development. There is a building to put up, labs to organize and equip, a staff of 30 Spanish scientists and three other foreign specialists to recruit, programs to plan and research projects to get started. It should be a busy two years!

Horizontal stripes or checks should follow the hem line of a straight skirt, even if the hem is not quite straight. The casual glance is not conscious of the slight unevenness but it will note the perfection. If possible, set the hem on a dominant line, even if the skirt is an inch longer or shorter than planned.

Prof. M. M. Jenkins, School of Food Science.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

PREVENTIVE HYGIENE PROGRAM

II — Improvement of the Health of Poultry

In order to encourage the production
of better quality chicks and poults
and ensure more effective control
of pullorum typhoid, the Department
offers all hatcheries and their egg
suppliers assistance on the
following terms:

Blood test conditions

All birds in hatchery supply flocks
and unisolated domestic birds on
the farm — except large flocks of
turkeys or chickens which are to
be killed in the near future — must
be submitted to an annual blood
test for pullorum typhoid prior to
approval and certification;

The antigen used must be
recognized and approved by the
Department;

The rapid test must be carried
out by a veterinarian approved by
the Department or its representative
and laboratory tests must be done
by a veterinarian or by a technician
under the supervision of a veteri-
narian;

Blood tests for turkeys must be
carried out in a laboratory, and
the blood samples must be taken
by a practising veterinarian;

The hatcheryman's choice of a
veterinarian must be approved by
the Department or its representative;

All breeding birds tested must be
at least 22 weeks of age;

7. All primary flocks and all birds
housed in the same building with
them must be tested 100 per cent.

8. Multiplier flocks must be tested
by a sampling procedure whereby
at least the minimum number of
birds as set forth in the following
schedule are tested.

No. of birds in flock	Minimum number of birds in sample
425 or less	all birds;
426 - 500	425
501 - 600	475
601 - 700	525
701 - 800	550
801 - 900	575
901 - 1000	
1001 - 1500	650
1501 - 2000	700
2001 - 3000	750
3001 - 4000	800
4001 - 5000	850
5001 or more	925

9. Every bird tested must be
individually identified; reactors
must be identified by means of
yellow rings and eliminated in
accordance with article 10 of these
regulations;

10. The reactors must be isolated
immediately and sent for slaughter
within the seven days following
the test. The Minister or his
representative may require reactors
to be sent to a laboratory for
bacteriological examination;

11. To make up for the reduction
in the number of birds tested, the
hatcheryman shall undertake to
submit to a provincial veterinary
laboratory, samples of fluff, un-
hatched eggs, rejected chicks or any
other samples required for the
surveillance or control of pullorum
typhoid;

12. Flocks found to be completely
free from pullorum at the first test
will be certified without further

testing; but a flock which shows any
positive reactions to blood tests,
which are subsequently confirmed
in a laboratory, will automatically
be required to be 100 per cent tested
or will be rejected for certification;

13. Upon isolation of *S. Pullorum*,
pullorum becomes reportable and
comes under the federal Animal
Contagious Diseases Act;

14. Flocks in which 10 per cent or
more of the tested birds have
reacted to a blood test must be
eliminated;

15. The presence of a serious
contagious disease in a flock may
result in disqualification;

16. The presence of a serious con-
tagious disease in a hatchery may
result in cancellation of certification,
if the Minister or his representative
so decides;

17. Veterinarians responsible for
carrying out blood tests must
submit their reports on the tests
and the disinfection certificates to
the Veterinary Service, as soon as
the work at each poultry establis-
ment is finished.

General Regulations:

18. The Minister or his re-
presentative may, at any time,
order any visit, inspection, retesting,
or surveillance he sees fit in
connection with the state of health
of a flock or the sanitary condition
of a hatchery;

19. In order to promote this program,
the Department will pay poultrymen
a grant of six cents per blood test
or blood sample. This grant will

not be paid unless test reports have been completed and all other requirements complied with;

20. The sanitary condition of hatcheries must satisfy national and provincial standards;

21. Hatcherymen who procure eggs, chicks or poults from foreign sources, whether by purchase or exchange, must obtain written proof that such eggs or birds come from poultry farms or hatcheries whose sanitary condition is equivalent to that of poultry farms or hatcheries officially supervised by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization;

22. Hatcherymen must submit a report on each hatch using a suitable form. The reports must be numbered and show classes of chicks produced for each breed and be sent to the head of the Poultry Division (Section de la Production avicole) at Quebec. The first report to be issued at the start of the season must be marked "Initial report" and the last one "Final report";

23. If a hatcheryman buys chicks or incubates eggs from another certified hatchery, he must mention the fact on his regular hatching reports to the Poultry Division at Quebec.

This assistance policy of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization will remain in force until further notice.

VIII — Aid to Improve the Health of Swine Health Program

This assistance is offered to all pig breeders who can meet the requirements of the program to improve the genetic quality of swine.

Rules and conditions: The applicant must:

1. Submit an application to the Director of the Veterinary Service;

2. Satisfy minimum requirements as regards buildings and equipment and the management of his herd, fulfilment of these requirements to be judged by veterinarians duly authorized by the Agricultural Offices and Laboratories division.

3. Undertake to:

- a) keep a complete record of births, deaths, and sales of all pigs born on his farm;
- b) mark all piglets farrowed on his farm, before they are six weeks old;
- c) refrain from buying or acquiring any pigs from another herd without first obtaining the approval of the authorized veterinarian or else making sure that the seller's herd is also under surveillance;
- d) allow the authorized veterinarian to make all necessary inspections, give him all the information required, and pay the expenses thus incurred;
- e) strictly carry out the veterinarian's instructions concerning a health program for herds;
- f) not take part in any agricultural show with pigs which must return to the farm.

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization provides the following assistance to help breeders meet the requirements of this provincial program:

Technical aid: For the purposes of this program, the Department provides the facilities of its provincial and regional laboratories and reimbursement of the veterinary fees paid by the breeder for the six inspections carried out on his farm by the veterinarian during the year. The said fees are \$12 per hour, \$25 per half-day, and \$45 per day. Automobile expenses will be paid according to the distance separating the veterinarian from the farm: 20 to 30 miles: \$5, 31 to 40 miles: \$7.50, 41 to 50 miles: \$10, 51 miles and over \$15.

A receipted bill signed by the veterinarian will be accepted as proof of payment, and claims for reimbursement will be payable at any time.

Aid for disease control: compensation for slaughter or isolation at the rate of \$25 per swine unit will be paid if, in the opinion of the director of the program, a disease cannot be controlled otherwise. If a farmer wishes to obtain piglets which have been delivered by caesarian section, he must first pay a nominal sum of \$50. The Department may then buy a sow of tested breeding merit for the purpose, either in Quebec or elsewhere. The farmer must then pay \$25 per piglet brought to him aged about six to eight weeks. The \$50 he has already paid will be credited to him as payment for the first two piglets.

for diagnosis and research: The Department will pay a grant of up to \$6 to abattoirs for selling and delivering to a laboratory the head and lungs of each animal requiring examination under this program. The bill, signed by the laboratory authorities, will be accepted as grounds for payment of the abattoir's claim, which will be payable at any time.

— Aid to improve the Health of Sheep Flocks

The following are eligible:

purebred sheep raisers participating in the on-the-farm ROP sheep testing program;

members in good standing of regional sheep breeders' associations who abide by the regulations regarding the number of animals;

the program starts on the first April with a list of sheep breeders submitted by the secretaries of regional associations; other breeders may be admitted on March 1 of the following year.

The breeder undertakes to:

submit an application to the Director of the Veterinary Service;

satisfy minimum requirements concerning buildings, equipment, and flock management, fulfilment of these requirements to be judged by veterinarians duly authorized by the Service;

keep a complete record of births, deaths and sales of all sheep born on his farm;

mark all lambs born on his farm, at birth;

5. allow the authorized veterinarian to make all necessary inspections, give him all the information required, and pay the inspection expenses thus incurred;

6. strictly carry out the veterinarian's instructions concerning a health program for sheep flocks.

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization provides the following aid to help breeders meet the requirements of this provincial program:

Technical assistance: The Department's permanent personnel will be instructed to make three visits a year to the flocks of sheep raisers who are found to be eligible.

Copies of reports drawn up on form SVM—2 will be distributed as follows:

The original to the Veterinary Service, 200 Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec;

The first copy will be left with the farmer;

The second copy will be kept by the veterinarian making the report;

The third copy will be sent to the veterinarian, assistant or coordinator of the agricultural region;

The fourth copy will be sent to the Livestock Improvement Division, 200 Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec.

Aid for disease control: A slaughter grant of \$15 per mature animal will be paid if, in the opinion of the veterinary director, it is afflicted with a contagious or hereditary disease which cannot be controlled otherwise.

XI—Aid to Buy Tested Quebec Rams

Eligibility:

1. as regards the sheep raiser
Be a farmer and submit an application on the proper form to the livestock adviser at the regional agricultural office, together with the registration certificate, within the three months following the date of purchase.

2. as regards the ram
a) ram lambs and yearling rams: have a daily gain score not less than 90 per cent of the average for the flock from which they came;
b) rams two years old or more: have obtained a rating of Good or better at an inspection for breed type.

Notes:

a) Rams two years old or more must come from a flock of at least 20 ewes of the same breed;
b) A ram on which a purchase grant has already been paid cannot be subsidized in this way again.

Grants:

a) Ram lambs:	classified	xx	\$20
	"	xxx	\$30
b) Yearling rams:	"	xx	\$25
	"	xxx	\$35
	"	xxx-A	\$45
c) Rams two years old or more	"	xx	\$10
	"	xxx	\$20
	"	xxx-A	\$30

XII—Placement of Finnish Landrace Rams

Aim: To improve the prolificacy of our ewes.

Method: To follow up its placement of 40 Finnish Landrace rams made in the fall of 1971, the Department will buy, for \$25 each, five F_1 females begotten by each of these rams in order to form a flock of 200 ewes all located at one place. These females will be as follows:

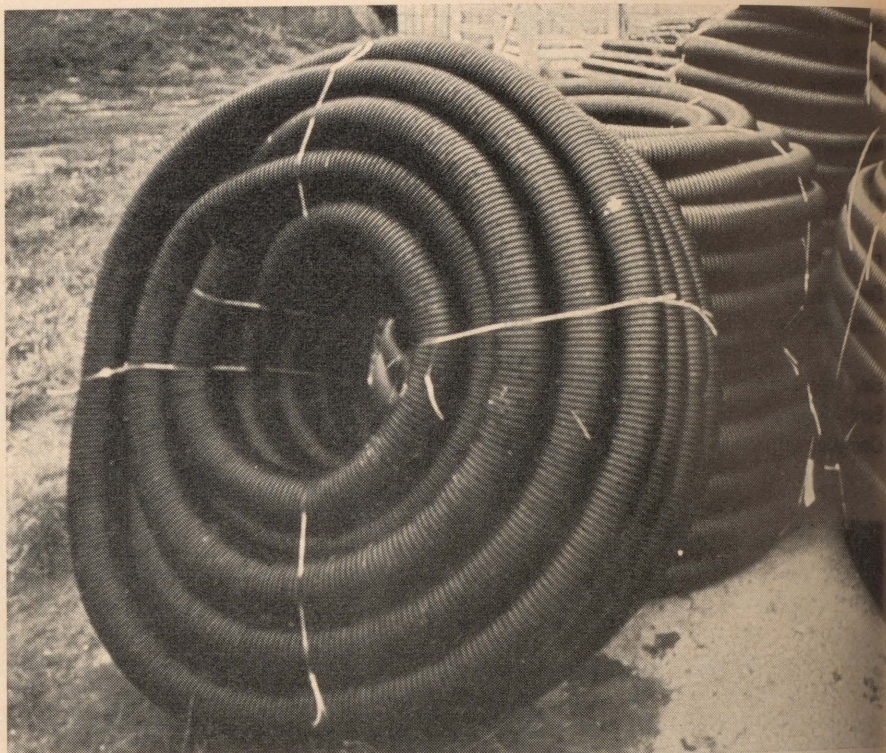
Hampshire ram	X	50	F_1
Oxford "	X	50	F_1
Suffolk "	X	50	F_1
Finnish Landrace	X	50	F_1

All requests for information should be made to the Livestock Improvement Division, Department of Agriculture and Colonization, 200 Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec 6.

Grants for the Use of Drainage Pipe Made in Quebec

The Quebec Department of Agriculture reminds farmers that the financial aid it grants for subdrainage installations applies only if the applicant uses Quebec-made products that have been duly approved by the department. This reminder is necessary in view of the new products now on the market.

The department's farm drainage and water conservation division lists the products which have been approved under two headings:



(1) terra cotta drainage tile 4, 6, and 8 inches in diameter and meeting the standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM designation C-4), and (2) corrugated polyethylene plastic pipe 4 to 6 inches in diameter and meeting the requirements of standard 3624 of Quebec standards bureau (Bureau de Normalisation du Quebec).

The above-mentioned division points out that no requests for the approval of 8 inch corrugated polyethylene pipe have been submitted to it so far.

It is also pointed out that land drainage plans prepared before April 1, 1972 were made with a

view to using clay (terra cotta) tile, so that the use of any other material may call for changes in the plans. In such cases, the farmer concerned should contact the department's farm drainage and water conservation division before getting his drainage pipe and then, if necessary, his project will be studied afresh in the light of the proposed new material.

Following is a list of the makers of drainage pipe whose drainage materials have been approved by the department.

4", 6" and 8" clay tile

Citadelle Brick Ltd.,
2140 Ste. Anne Boulevard,
Villeneuve, (Quebec)

Scott Brick Ltd.,
Scott Junction,
Dorchester County.

Montreal Terra Cotta Ltd.,
1010 St. Catherine,
Montreal, Que.

Emilien Couture,
Deschailons,
Lotbinière County.

East Angus Brick & Tile Inc.,
East Angus,
Compton County.

4" and 6" plastic pipe

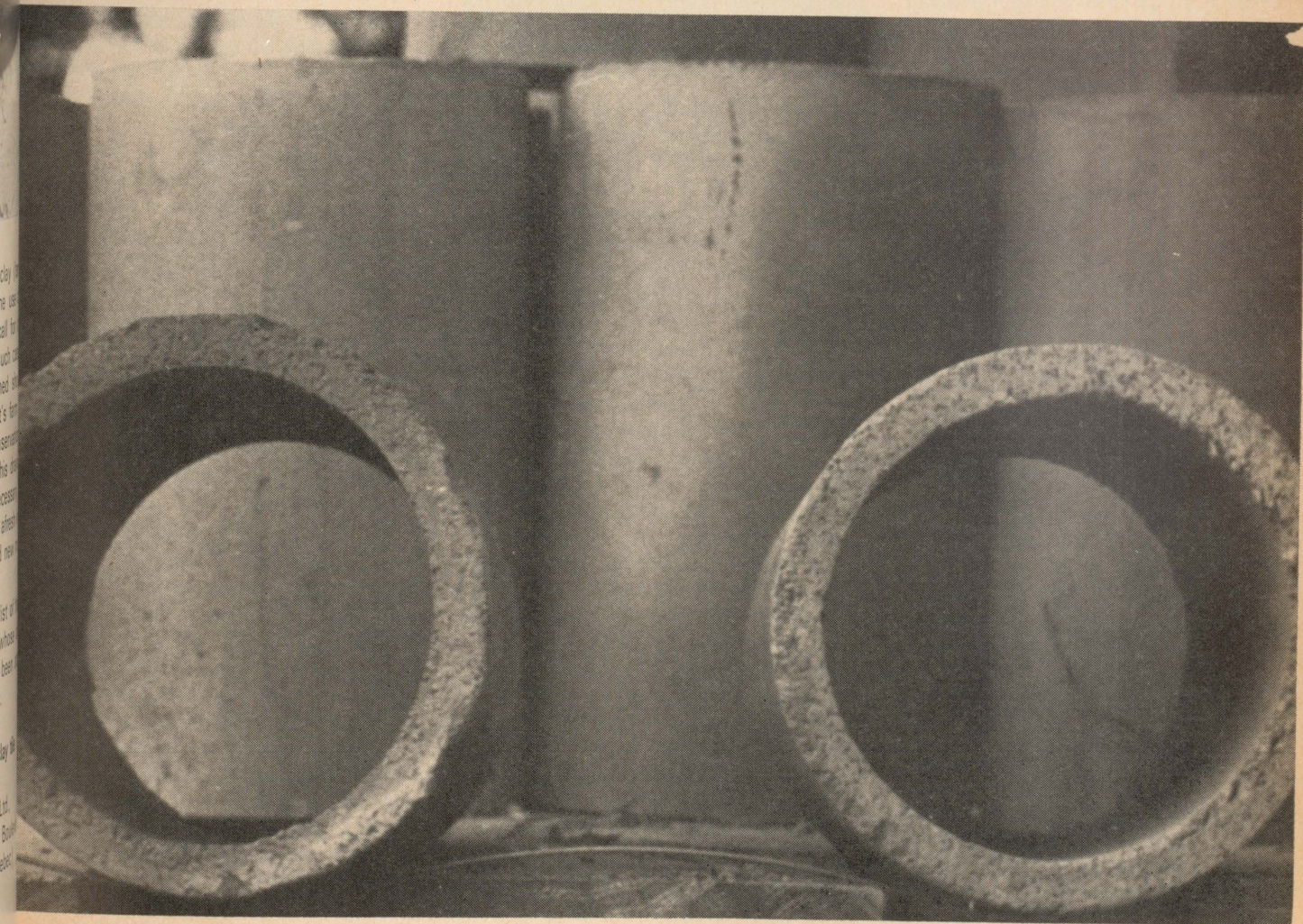
Daymond Ltée,
860 Cité des Jeunes,
St. Lazare, Que.

Big O Plastics (Quebec) Ltd.,
Box 270,
Côteau-du-Lac,
Soulanges County.

"SPD" made by
Sherbrooke Pipe & Drainage Co.
Ltd.,
4135 Barette,
Sherbrooke, Que.

4" plastic pipe

Domtar "Placoflex"
3285 Cavendish Boulevard,
Montreal 261, Que.



As mentioned in last month's Journal, we are delighted to bring you the highlights of Mrs. Graham Spry's address to members of the recent Q.W.I. Convention. Mrs. Spry, who lives in Ottawa, is Deputy President of the Associated Country Women of the World.

For some 15 years, Mrs. Spry has been F.W.I.C. representative to A.C.W.W. Her enthusiasm for her work in A.C.W.W. is evident in the following quote: "What impresses me most in A.C.W.W. work is that the members work devotedly, with zest, because they realize how important and constructive the work of A.C.W.W. is, and because they enjoy it. There is always gaiety and laughter at the A.C.W.W. meetings . . . you have to have a good sense of humour to stay with it, and as you work you grow and feel your mind stretching to limits you didn't know it could reach."

Mrs. Spry, an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Ottawa, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Toronto in 1971. She is the author of the book "The Palliser Expedition" and the booklet "Opportunities and Responsibilities" which deals with the work of member societies of A.C.W.W.

In this photo, Mrs. J.W. Westover, 1st Vice President, is thanking Mrs. Spry for her most interesting and informative talk . . . which follows below:

As members of Q.W.I. you are all members of the Associated Country Women of the World—you and members of other organizations of the same sort on six continents.



This team of women working for a better world is growing very fast.

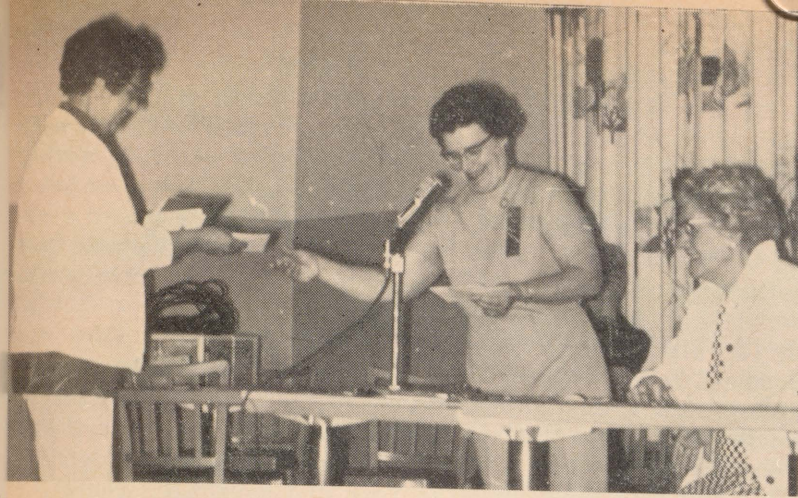
To explain the tea towels Mrs. McGibbon just told you about—they evolved from a paper map we of A.C.W.W. used to carry along with us when touring the various organizations. Invariably it became torn through much handling, and it was suggested that we make the map into a tea towel showing where our organizations were located throughout the world. After the meeting we could help our hostess with the dishes! Every triennial this dish towel is brought up-to-date and we have a delightful new one showing all the flags of the nations where A.C.W.W. is organized. This new tea towel is not on the market yet, but orders may be sent to the London office for them.

Among the new member societies there is one in Brazil—the Clube da Mulher do Campo, our first foothold in South America where there has been and still exists a

great gap between the cities and the rural communities. It was a woman from Britain who was instrumental in getting the rural women interested and they are now very active. We have another new one in Fiji—the Sogo Sogo Vakamarama, which developed as a result of a tour by Fijian women of New Zealand in connection with the Australian Conference. We have another one in Greece—the Estea Materas. Recently we welcomed back a member society in Ghana, in West Africa, which for a time had been merged (by the Government) into a single official women's organization.

Lady Aberdeen Scholarships are helping to train women in home management in parts of the Pacific; others going to England, Malaysia and other places where organizations are established to get this help. This entails a lot of work from the London office but the results are very satisfying as each society grows because of help from people with more experience. Your Pennies for Friendship go to take care of your International Office in London and finance all the field work we do.

The members of member organizations all around the world have a chance through A.C.W.W. to get to know each other, to learn from each other, to work together, and to voice their concerns and ideas at the international level. They meet at triennial conferences and tours. They meet the officers on their travels, they exchange visits, set up pen friendships with each other and also links with other local



Again this year, Mrs. K. Smart, Sherbrooke County President, was kept busy accepting prizes on behalf of the County for the Handicraft Competitions. Q.W.I. President Mrs. V. R. Beattie watches as Home Economics Convener Mrs. R. Graham hands out the awards.

branches from different parts of the world.

"The Country Woman", published six times a year by A.C.W.W., keeps members in touch with what is happening, and with what members are thinking and doing in Australia, and Alaska, in Mexico and Manitoba, Bengal and Botswana, in Quebec and Kenya. Individuals can join A.C.W.W. as contributing members and life members.

Very one of us, even if we do not have the opportunity to go to conference or travel around the world, can take part in the work of A.C.W.W. We all contribute to "Pennies for Friendship", which provides most of the money needed to run A.C.W.W. and to keep your international office in London going. We contribute also to projects such as the gift coupon scheme to provide a landrover for the Lesotho Homemakers' Association, which Canada splendidly has completed. But there are other important things we do as well. The A.C.W.W. is our organization—keep track of what is being done—send solutions to be discussed at the annual conference and follow up those that are accepted. Study the reports of your delegates to conferences and our representatives at Council Meetings, read the accounts in "The Country Woman", the General Purposes Committee meetings, and of the work of your standing committees.

A.C.W.W. speaks for you at United Nations meetings. As a non-governmental organization with consultative status, we send representatives to you to the meetings of the U.N. family of organizations, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome; of the United

Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris; of UNICEF, where our hard-working U.N. representative in New York sits on the NGO Board. Our President, then Geerda van Beekhoff of The Netherlands, was on the Advisory Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Often U.N. bodies ask A.C.W.W. for information and for ideas. Make sure that you keep the A.C.W.W. informed of what you are doing and thinking so your office in London can pass on this information when it is needed. The U.N. Conference on the Human Environment gives an excellent opportunity for us all to do some careful thinking about pollution and conservation. The A.C.W.W. is eager to know what projects and programs member societies have in this connection. F.W.I.C. has sent information in to the A.C.W.W. Office about its work to preserve the environment and A.C.W.W. has made a submission to the U.N. in connection with the Stockholm Conference.

A.C.W.W. is our link with other women everywhere who share our ideals and our problems; it is a two-way means of communication with the international decision-making bodies, particularly the U.N. and its agencies; it gives each a chance to play a part in the great battle to overcome ignorance, illness, poverty and misery in the world today. A.C.W.W. is a world-wide team working for home and country to bring peace and betterment to all human beings.

The next conference will be in Australia; I have been asked if Canada could host a conference. Yes, just send in an invitation and it will be discussed with other

invitations and a decision made at that time. A couple of years ago, A.C.W.W. held a seminar in Canada for the Northern Eskimos, Indians and Metis, and the United States held a similar one the following year.

In Uganda babies were suffering from lack of protein and were dying. Beans were the only generally available source of protein, but long cooking required more fuel than was available. Help was requested from the International office and Fiji sent a design for a clay stove needing little fuel which was designed in India, so you see that help is transferred from all corners of the world. An Indian design was able to help Brazil develop an adequate cheap latrine and New Zealand sent a cheap machine to make bricks. We all learn from each other and widen our horizons, enlarge our outlook and work for a better and more peaceful world.

Mrs. Graham Spry,
Deputy President,
A.C.W.W.

J. & P. Coats' Competition

Provincial winners: 1st: Mrs. A. Muir, Megantic Co., 2nd: Mrs. Hugh Ferguson, Chateauguay-Huntingdon Co., 3rd: (tied) Mrs. Patricia Mertl, Gaspé Co., and Miss Betty Ann Mason, Richmond Co.

Quebec Handicraft Competition

Aprons: 1st: Mrs. Charles Pitman, Sherbrooke Co., 2nd: (tied) Mrs. H. A. Kelley, Pontiac Co., and Miss Eva Beaton, Sherbrooke Co., 3rd: Mrs. Alfred Coddington,

Richmond Co., 4th: Mrs. Arthur Bazinet, Shefford Co., 5th: (tied) Mrs. J. W. Graham, Megantic Co., and Mrs. J. W. Westover, Brome Co.

Doilies: 1st: Miss Eva Beaton, Sherbrooke Co., 2nd: Mrs. Garth Graham, Pontiac Co., 3rd: Miss Kathleen Moore, Missisquoi Co., 4th: Mrs. Steve Robinson, Gatineau Co., 5th: (tied) Mrs. J. Harvey, Missisquoi Co., and Mrs. E. M. Goodfellow, Sherbrooke Co.

Macramé: 1st: Mrs. A. G. Muir, Megantic Co., 3rd: Mrs. Bessie Younie, Chateaugay-Huntingdon

Co., 4th: Mrs. Wilfred Lancaster, Richmond Co.

Mitts: 1st: Miss Eva Beaton, Sherbrooke Co., 2nd: Mrs. L. Maynes, Shefford Co., 3rd: Miss Elsie Winget, Sherbrooke Co., 4th: Mrs. Steve Robinson, Gatineau Co., 5th: Mrs. J. Robertson, Chateaugay-Huntingdon Co.

Hasty Notes: 1st: Mrs. J. W. Westover, Brome Co., 2nd: Mrs. R. Johnston, Argenteuil Co., 3rd: Mrs. A. Muir, Megantic Co., 4th: (tied) Miss Eva Beaton, Sherbrooke Co., and Mrs. Alvin Heatlie, Argenteuil Co., 5th: Mrs. Harold Robertson, Sherbrooke Co.

Dear W.I. Members:

Meeting each other at Convention (Provincial) is not only an enjoyable experience but leads to a better understanding of our W.I. work and of each other. Many of you who were not able to attend shared this annual event as delegates told "all about it" at your branch meetings.

Congratulations to **Restigouche** in Bonaventure County who celebrated their 25th anniversary in May. A question box is being set up at **York** in Gaspé Co., where members will submit questions and one will be answered at each meeting. It is hoped that these questions pertaining to W.I. and its work will enlighten new members regarding the work of W.I. in their community, country and the world. From **Wakeham** we learn that doctors have made a survey regarding the superficial phlebitis so common today — it is being traced to the high boots being worn.

Rawdon's Military Whist was a smashing success with over \$200 for the Spera Foundation in their work of re-habilitating drug addicts. How wonderful to read that Mrs. A. Coddington, a **Spooner Pond** member in her 80s is still a prize winner with her handicraft, winning 3rd prize for a cross stitch apron at Convention. Pennies for Friendship fund got a boost at two Brome County branches. The roll call was waist measurements.

Beechgrove appreciated the vital concern shown by Mrs. M. Glenn, R.N., as, after discussing first aid in the home and community, she planned a practical course in home nursing which she will conduct in August for the members. **West Island's** guest speaker, a member of the Canadian Mental Health Association, discussed the many facets of mental illness — causes, chances of recovery, facilities, research and ways the average person may help.

Inverness went on a tour of G.B. Trophée factory and saw how the trophies are assembled. I spent a pleasant half hour in Oka as Mrs. McGibbon, Q.W.I. Past President, Mrs. Warwick, Argenteuil Co. President, and I chatted with the Misses Lily and Emily Oke

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Your hosts—
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Trudy Dostal

friendly atmosphere of their home. These ladies are the enthusiastic President and Treasurer of all-Indian Oka W.I. in the county of Two Mountains. We heard how much they liked the displays they had seen at the Convention and we were shown another piece of their artistic handicraft . . . a picture made with a variety of beads and where the blending of colours made us marvel. At Convention we had been impressed with the beauty of the display of handicraft from this branch. We are looking forward to hearing from them in the near future.

At the recent Board meeting in Ottawa of the F.W.I.C., Mrs. G. Gibbon was appointed Membership Chairman for Canada. No doubt we will be hearing from her in the drive for new members. We must give her 100 per cent support and show the rest of Canada that "Quebec Knows How."

At the speaking of new members, **Compton Road** has a new member making three generations in this branch: Mrs. Aubrey Graham married, her mother Mrs. Gerald Gosselin and grandmother Mrs. Mary Sayre are both devoted members.

Our County Publicity Convener has received a letter telling the branches in your county scheduled to send their pictures for the Journal. Begin planning now for your "special". Each branch is promised space for one feature during the year with branch and county names being printed.

Mrs. Perley Clark,
V.I. Publicity Convener.

During the Capital

A few months ago, members of **Granby Hill, Granby West** and **Terloo-Warden** branches, (Shefford Co.) and their friends went to Ottawa by bus. They had expected to see the beautiful display of tulips for which our Capital is famous, but, unfortunately, the continued cold weather delayed their blooming on schedule. Despite this disappointment, the tour was a great success with visits to the Experimental Farm, the Peace Arch and other parts of the Parliament Buildings. The group had lunch at Ottawa's Shopping Mall

before starting the long journey home. They are already making plans to repeat the trip at a later date.

Sherbrooke County also sponsored a trip to Ottawa. Of the 47 passengers, 25 were W.I. members. Visits, which were arranged by Mrs. Catherine Raymond, a member who lives in Ottawa, included touring the Mint, the War Museum, Parliament, the Arts Centre, Laurier House and the Experimental Farm. Overnight accommodation was in the Lord Elgin Hotel. Summed up, members say the trip was very successful and satisfying!

Art in Our Lives

How little we realize and appreciate the important role that art plays in our lives was the impression left with **Dewittville** members (Chateauguay-Huntingdon Co.) after hearing Mr. D. Tilley speak on the subject. Art includes many wide areas — home decorating, gardening, choice of clothes, hobbies and others. Part of this meeting was held in the art room of Chateauguay Valley Regional School where displays of work

were viewed and discussed. The members were impressed with the high calibre of the work on display. Many works were to be sent to Quebec for evaluation . . . the best was to be on display at the Ormstown Fair and later at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Marinated Three Bean Salad

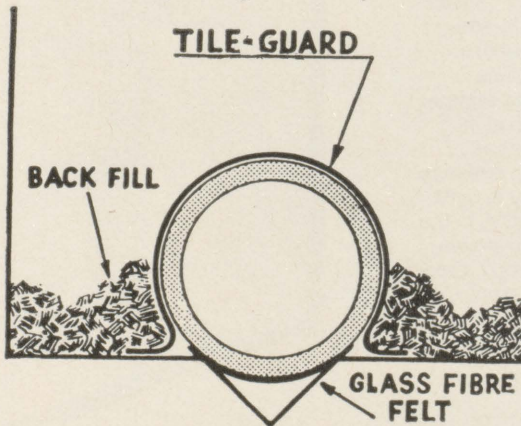
1 14-oz. can cut green beans
1 14-oz. can cut wax beans
1 14-oz. can kidney beans
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped green pepper
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup white sugar
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup white vinegar
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup salad oil
1 tsp. each salt and pepper

Combine the drained beans and add the chopped green pepper. Combine the sugar, vinegar, and oil and pour over the vegetables. Add salt and pepper. Toss. Chill and leave overnight in the refrigerator. Toss again before serving. Drain and serve.

This delicious salad recipe was contributed by the **Lakefield** branch, Argenteuil Co.

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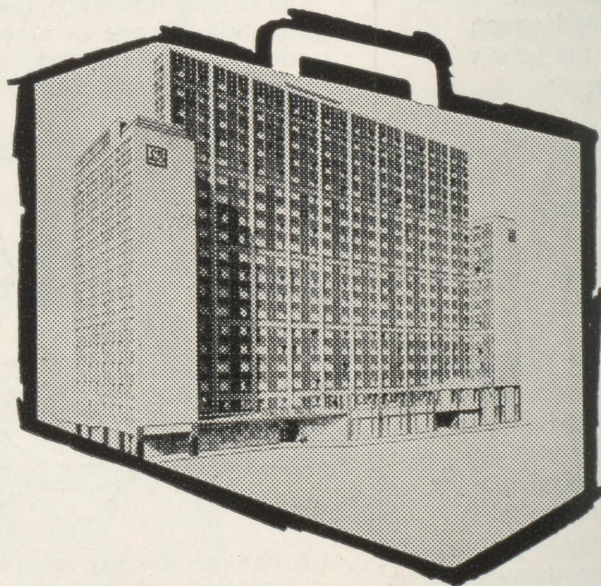


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